**Poster Session (Poster presentations categorized by each organ)**

**P3 – 12 – 7**

**STUDY OF THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCT CANCER AT MISAWA CITY HOSPITAL**

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**Background:** A biliary tract cancer is a disease with a bad prognosis and a high mortality rate. Although Gemcitabine, Fluopyrimidine Anticancer Drugs, and drugs containing platinum are used as chemotherapy, radical surgery is the only method of enabling recovery. This time we studied the medical treatment of Stage I to IV of the extrahepatic bile duct cancer at our hospital.

**Methods:** We studied the effect of various medical treatments on 40 patients of stage I to IV of the extrahepatic bile duct cancer with no medical historical verification of chemotherapy. These patients matched grade 0 to 4 according to the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group with a performance status chart. The decreasing value of bilirubin, the length of the first hospitalization, and the over all survival were retroacted and examined.

**Results:** From April 2005 to January 2013, 40 cases were analyzed. (a) The group of “stent only placement” had 11 patients, (b) The group of “stent placement + radiotherapy” had 7 people, (c) The group of “stent placement + radiotherapy + chemotherapy” had 12 people, (d) The group of “stent placement + chemotherapy” had 7 people, (e) The group of “operation” had 3 people. Analysis results: Bilirubin decrease values were (a) 5.8 (5.0 SD) mg/dL, (b) 12.1 (10.0 SD) mg/dL, (c) 9.9 (6.4 SD) mg/dL, (d) 9.5 (3.8 SD) mg/dL, and (e) 6.4 (4.9 SD) mg/dL. Length of first hospitalization were (a) 38.0 (27.5 SD) days, (b) 72.6 (19.9 SD) days, (c) 94.5 (34.8 SD) days, (d) 58.9 (36.5 SD) days, (e) 62.3 (8.3 SD) days. Overall survival were (a) 6.4 months, (b) 15.7 months, (c) 10.6 months, (d) 15.6 months, (e) Not less than 50%, but a judgment is statistically impossible at present.

**Conclusions:** “Stent placement + radiotherapy” and “Stent placement + Chemotherapy” were useful for survival. However, there is a tendency for survival time to be still longer in an operation case. And it was thought important that radical surgery was possible by early detection.

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